

Bipole III Transmission Project

Socio-Economic Monitoring Program For Construction



Manitoba Hydro

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Socio-economic monitoring program for construction

Prepared by

Manitoba Hydro

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Updated purpose of monitoring and description of time period for results	1.0	MH	07/06/2022
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Added explanation that economic monitoring data is presented as either cumulative or annual	6	MH	07/06/2022
Added explanation that the EIS estimated the workforce for all Project components on a yearly basis and revised wording about part-time and/or seasonal workers. Added that the data is presented on a cumulative basis from the start of the Project to describe person years, hires, employees, duration and type.	6.1	MH	07/06/2022
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Added explanation that hires, employees, employment duration, type (job classification), business outcomes, direct project expenditures, labour income and taxes is from project commencement to September 2015	6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.1.5, 6.2, 6.2.1, 6.3.1, 6.3.2	MH	07/06/2022

Table of contents

1	Introduction.....	1
2	Project overview	2
3	Purpose and objectives	3
4	Socio-economic monitoring geographic area	4
5	Socio-economic topics	5
5.1	Economy	5
5.2	Employment outcomes	6
5.2.1	Person years of employment	7
5.2.2	Hires	8
5.2.3	Employees	10
5.2.4	Employment duration	11
5.2.5	Type (job classifications) of work available.....	12
5.3	Business outcomes.....	14
5.3.1	Direct project expenditures.....	14
5.4	Labour income and tax revenue	15
5.4.1	Labour income	16
5.4.2	Taxes.....	17
6	Community services.....	19
7	Resource use.....	21
7.1	Trapper education.....	21
8	Personal, and community well-being	22
8.1.1	Public safety - worker interaction.....	22
8.2	Transportation	22
8.2.1	Road traffic	22
9	Cultural and heritage monitoring	26
9.1	Cultural and Heritage Resources Protection Plan	26
9.1.1	Keewatinohk Converter Station	26
9.1.2	Cormorant Bottleneck.....	27
9.1.3	Red Deer River Bottleneck	28
9.1.4	Assiniboine River Crossing.....	28
9.1.5	Plant Species Important to Indigenous Peoples.....	29
9.2	Liaising with communities.....	29
9.2.1	Wabowden	29
9.2.2	Opaskwayak Cree Nation	29
9.2.3	Pine Creek, Duck Bay and Camperville	29
9.2.4	Swan Lake First Nation	30

10	Mitigation	31
11	Summary.....	32

Tables

Table 1	Person years of employment – project commencement to September 2015: Northern Manitoba Indigenous and northern Manitoba non-Indigenous	7
Table 2	Person years of employment – project commencement to September 2015: Indigenous and non-Indigenous.....	7
Table 3	Person years of employment – project commencement to September 2015: Manitoba and non-Manitoba.....	8
Table 4	Total hires – Project Commencement to September 2015: Northern Manitoba Indigenous and northern Manitoba non-Indigenous.....	9
Table 5	Total hires – Project Commencement to September 2015: Indigenous and non- Indigenous	9
Table 6	Total hires – Project Commencement to September 2015: Manitoba and non- Manitoba	9
Table 7	Total employees – Project Commencement to September 2015: Northern Manitoba Indigenous and northern Manitoba non-Indigenous.....	10
Table 8	Total employees – Project Commencement to September 2015: Indigenous and non-Indigenous	10
Table 9	Total employees – Project Commencement to September 2015: Manitoba and non-Manitoba	11
Table 10	Breakdown of employment duration – Project Commencement to September 2015	11
Table 11	Total hires by job classification – Project commencement to September 2015.....	12
Table 12	Direct purchases to September 2015: Northern Manitoba Indigenous and northern Manitoba non-Indigenous.....	14
Table 13	Direct purchases to September 2015: Indigenous and non-Indigenous	15
Table 14	Direct purchases to September 2015: Manitoba and non-Manitoba	15
Table 15	Project labour income to September 2015: Northern Manitoba Indigenous and northern Manitoba non-Indigenous	16
Table 16	Project labour income to September 2015: Indigenous and non-Indigenous.....	17
Table 17	Project labour income to September 2015: Manitoba and non-Manitoba.....	17
Table 18	Security gate counts at Keewatinohk Converter Station, October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015....	24

Figures

Figure 8-A	Location of trail cameras.....	23
Figure 8-B	Installed trail camera	24

Appendices

Appendix A: Final Preferred Route

Abbreviations

ATK	Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge
CHRPP	Cultural and Heritage Resources Protection Plan
DCS	Dorsey Converter Station
EIA	Economic Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESS	Environmentally Sensitive Sites
GPS	Global Positioning System
HRIA	Heritage Resources Impact Assessment
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
KCS	Keewatinohk Converter Station
km	Kilometer
kV	Kilovolt
m	Meter
PR	Provincial Road
RCS	Riel Converter Station
ROW	Right-of-way
RTL	Registered Traplines
SE	Socio-Economic
SEMP	Socio-Economic Monitoring Program
VEC	Valued Environmental Component
WIS	Worker Interaction Subcommittee

1 Introduction

This document describes the construction Socio-Economic Monitoring Program (SEMP) results for the Bipole III Transmission Project (the Project) for the period October 2014 to September 2015. Monitoring Project socio-economic (SE) effects was a commitment in the Bipole III Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Monitoring SE effects is also a condition of the Bipole III *Environment Act* Licence No. 3055. The monitoring program focuses on key components of the SE environment that may be affected, including both direct and indirect effects during the construction phase of the Project.

Monitoring program results will be used to assess success of mitigation measure effectiveness and adaptive management measures will be taken if required.

2 Project overview

The purpose of the Project is to provide enhanced reliability to Manitoba Hydro's electrical system, and to reduce the severity of the consequences of major outages. Approximately 70% of Manitoba's hydroelectric generating capacity is delivered to southern Manitoba, where most of the demand for energy is, via the Bipole I and Bipole II high voltage direct current (HVDC) transmission lines. Bipoles I and II share the same transmission corridor through the Interlake region over much of their length from northern Manitoba to a common terminus at the Dorsey Converter Station (DCS), northwest of Winnipeg. The existing transmission system is vulnerable to the risk of catastrophic outage of either (or both) Bipoles I and II in the Interlake corridor and/or at the DCS due to unpredictable events, particularly severe weather. This vulnerability, combined with the significant consequences of prolonged, major outages, justifies a major initiative to reduce dependence on the DCS and the existing HVDC Interlake transmission corridor.

The Project includes:

- A new converter station, the Keewatinohk Converter Station (KCS);
- A northern ground electrode site connected by a low voltage feeder line to the KCS;
- New 230 kV transmission lines linking the KCS to the northern AC collector system at the existing 230 kV switchyards at the Henday Converter Station and Long Spruce Generating Station;
- Modifications to the 230 kV switchyards at the Henday Converter Station and the Long Spruce Generating Station to accommodate the new collector lines;
- The development of a new +/-500 kV HVDC transmission line, approximately 1,400 km in length, centred on a 66 metre right-of-way (ROW), originating at the KCS, following a westerly route to southern Manitoba and terminating at a new converter station, the Riel Converter Station (RCS), immediately east of Winnipeg;
- The completion of the RCS, development of the site was completed pursuant to a separate licence; and
- A southern ground electrode site connected by a low voltage feeder line to the RCS.

3 Purpose and objectives

The SEMP for the Project is intended to document conditions over time for Valued Environmental Components (VECs) and other environmental parameters to:

- Confirm impact predictions in the EIS;
- Identify unanticipated effects;
- Confirm adherence to EIS commitments regarding follow-up monitoring;
- Monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures;
- Identify other mitigation or remedial actions that may be implemented;
- Confirm compliance with regulatory requirements including project approvals and environmental regulations; and
- Provide baseline data and development information and experience for other Manitoba Hydro projects.

The SE monitoring program does not attempt to address all potential changes to the environment described in the EIS, but rather focuses on important effects to key components of the SE environment. The program builds on the assessment studies conducted for the EIS using established methods for data collection and analysis.

A separate monitoring program has been undertaken in relation to physical, terrestrial and aquatic components. Where quantitative information is not available, qualitative trends are described in the monitoring report to the extent feasible.

4 Socio-economic monitoring geographic area

Monitoring activities occurred throughout the Project Study Area (PSA) in relation to the final preferred route (see Appendix A). For routing, the relatively large study area allowed for appropriate range of planning choices for consideration based on the collection of environmental information about its physical and biological characteristics (including vegetation, wildlife, and aquatic resources), as well as SE and land use characteristics (including locations of communities, conservation areas, economic land uses [e.g., agriculture], archaeological and heritage resources). The PSA defines the broadest area used to provide spatial context and comparison to the Project components (with allowance for some SE topics that require a larger regional context such as northern Manitoba and communities just outside the study area such as Gillam). The majority of the SE monitoring activities occurred in the PSA.

5 Socio-economic topics

Monitoring activities linked to broad environmental components of the SE environment that were identified in the EIS include:

- Economy (employment/workforce, business, labour income and tax revenue)¹;
- Community services (community concerns, service/infrastructure-related matters, worker interaction)²;
- Resource use (trapper education); and
- Personal and community well-being (public safety, worker interaction², transportation).

Monitoring activities focused on those effects that are potentially significant, effects where there is high uncertainty regarding the effects prediction, or effects that discipline specialists identified as requiring further monitoring.

Monitoring activities occurred throughout the PSA and will be presented by the three primary project components, KCS, Transmission Line Construction and RCS.

5.1 Economy

Economic monitoring includes monitoring of employment and business activities associated with the Project.

The objectives of economic monitoring for the Project are as follows:

- To track employment outcomes;
- To track construction business outcomes; and
- To track the effect on Project income levels, including labour income resulting from direct employment, as well as estimated taxes paid to the government.

For the subject report, economic monitoring data is presented in one of two forms, as either a cumulative total that builds upon the previous reporting year period (i.e., from the start of construction to September 30, 2015) or as data collected for an annual reporting period (i.e., October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015). Data will be collected over a number of years to assess the actual economic benefits from the Project. Multiple years of data will permit more meaningful comparison of actual benefits with the economic analysis presented in the Bipole III Transmission Project EIS. Similarly, an overall comparison will be conducted and presented in the overall “SE Monitoring Program for Construction 2014 to 2018” report to compare results to the conclusions presented in

¹ The monitoring results for Economy includes activities described in the Keewatinohk Construction Camp Lagoon and Start-up Camp -Environment Proposal for which Environment Act Licence No. 3015 was issued. These activities occurred prior to the issuance of Environment Act Licence No. 3055 but the activities were part of the overall Bipole III Transmission Project and included in the EIS (Construction Schedule and Workforce Table for Keewatinohk Converter Station within the project description (figures 3.5-15 & 3.5-16 of the EIS).

² Manitoba Hydro established a Worker Interaction Subcommittee (WIS) as part of a corporate wide initiative intended to address anticipated increases in the Gillam area workforce resulting from the Bipole III Project and other Manitoba Hydro projects being constructed in an overlapping timeframe.

the EIS.

5.2 Employment outcomes

The EIS estimated the workforce for all Project components on a yearly basis. Estimates vary by Project component and year depending on the activity. The majority of employment opportunities occur during the construction phase of the Project with fewer opportunities during the operations phase of the Project. Due to seasonality constraints for some aspects of the work, certain Project components will have activities concentrated at specific times of the year (e.g., clearing and construction of the transmission line in the winter months for certain areas), while other project construction components occur throughout the entire year (e.g., RCS and KCS).

During construction, employment data is collected on-site by contractors through an employee self-declaration form designed specifically for the Project (“Employee Report-Bipole III Transmission Project”). All completed forms are provided by on-site contractors to Manitoba Hydro and stored in a central database for the Project. Contractors also provide information to Manitoba Hydro on hours worked and labour income to enable calculations for person years and income estimates during construction.

Employment data is provided in the categories outlined below:

- Person years – For work that involves part-time and/or seasonal workers, it is useful to standardize the hires in terms of person years of employment. Person years of employment are defined as the amount of work that one worker could complete during twelve months of full-time employment (presented on a cumulative basis from start of the Project). For economic planning purposes and to compare to the Economic Impact Assessment (EIA), the number of hours worked per year is approximately 2,000 hours per year (assuming 40-44 regular hours weekly) in most trade categories. For construction comparison purposes, the number of hours worked per year is approximately 3,000 hours per year (assuming 60 regular hours weekly). As this report can be used for various types of comparisons, the data has been presented in terms of 2,000 and 3,000 hours per year.
- Hires - Refers to the number of people hired on the Project site for any duration (presented on a cumulative basis from the start of the Project).
- Employees - Refers to the number of individuals hired (presented on a cumulative basis from the start of the Project). The variance between Hires and Employees can be attributed to an individual being hired to the Project more than once.
- Duration – Refers to the average duration of work on the Project (presented on a cumulative basis from the start of the Project).
- Type – refers to job classifications of work available from the Project (presented on a cumulative basis from the start).

5.2.1 Person years of employment

Over the duration of construction, direct Project employment for on-site Manitoba Hydro and contractor employees is estimated at 5,194 person years³. During construction, hours of direct employment data is collected by contractors and Manitoba Hydro. Table 1 presents the direct Project employment for on-site Manitoba Hydro and contractor employees.

From the outset of the Project to the reporting period ending September 2015, Bipole III construction generated 1,041 cumulative person years of direct Project employment in terms of a 2,000 hour per year basis (694 person years in terms of a 3,000 hour per year basis). This number represents approximately twenty percent of the total person years employment for the construction phase of the Project. To date, seventy-four percent of the person years of direct Project employment was derived from within the province of Manitoba. See the Table 1 for a further breakdown of person years of employment by project component up to September 2015.

Table 1 Person years of employment – project commencement to September 2015: Northern Manitoba Indigenous and northern Manitoba non-Indigenous

Measure	Keewatinohk Converter Station		Transmission Line Construction		Riel Converter Station		Bipole III Transmission Project Total	
	Person years 2,000 ^[3] (3,000) ^[4]	% of Project	Person years 2,000 ^[4] (3,000) ^[5]	% of Project	Person years 2,000 ^[3] (3,000) ^[4]	% of Project	Person years 2,000 ^[3] (3,000) ^[4]	% of Project
Northern Manitoba Indigenous	175 (116)	17%	57 (38)	6%	0 (0)	0%	232 (155)	22%
Northern Manitoba Non-Indigenous	21 (14)	2%	6 (4)	1%	0 (0)	0%	27 (18)	3%
Cumulative Total	702 (468)	67%	322 (215)	31%	17 (11)	2%	1,041 (694)	100%

Note: Figures above are rounded to the whole number and are not additive.

Table 2 Person years of employment – project commencement to September 2015: Indigenous and non-Indigenous

Measure	Keewatinohk Converter Station	Transmission Line Construction	Riel Converter Station	Bipole III Transmission Project Total

³ Bipole III Transmission Project, Economic Impact Assessment Technical Report Manitoba Bureau of Statistics - November 2011: Table 1, Economic Impact on Manitoba - Construction Phase [Transmission Line 3,181; Converter Facilities 2,013]

⁴ This parameter is used for economic comparison purposes.

	Person years 2,000 ^[3] (3,000) ^[4]	% of Project	Person years 2,000 ^[5] (3,000) ^[6]	% of Project	Person years 2,000 ^[3] (3,000) ^[4]	% of Project	Person years 2,000 ^[3] (3,000) ^[4]	% of Project
Indigenous	286 (191)	27%	185 (123)	18%	7 (5)	1%	478 (319)	46%
Non-Indigenous	416 (277)	40%	137 (91)	13%	10 (6)	1%	563 (375)	54%
Cumulative Total	702 (468)	67%	322 (215)	31%	17 (11)	2%	1,041 (694)	100%

Table 3 Person years of employment – project commencement to September 2015: Manitoba and non-Manitoba

Measure	Keewatinohk Converter Station		Transmission Line Construction		Riel Converter Station		Bipole III Transmission Project Total	
	Person years 2,000 ^[3] (3,000) ^[4]	% of Project	Person years 2,000 ^[7] (3,000) ^[8]	% of Project	Person years 2,000 ^[3] (3,000) ^[4]	% of Project	Person years 2,000 ^[3] (3,000) ^[4]	% of Project
Manitoba	533 (356)	51%	224 (150)	22%	12 (8)	1%	770 (513)	74%
Non-Manitoba	168 (112)	16%	97 (65)	9%	5 (4)	1%	271 (180)	26%
Cumulative Total	702 (468)	67%	322 (215)	31%	17 (11)	2%	1,041 (694)	100%

5.2.2 Hires

Hires were not a parameter used in the EIS but are tracked by Manitoba Hydro for its projects. Hires refer to the number of people hired on the Project site for any duration. To September 30, 2015, there were 3,026 hires on the Project. Fifty-seven percent of the total hires were for construction of the KCS, and forty percent of the hires were for transmission line construction. See Tables 4-6 for a further breakdown of total hires up to September 2015.

⁵ This parameter is used for economic comparison purposes.

⁶ This parameter is used for construction planning purposes and to compare to the estimates in the EA Report.

⁷ This parameter is used for economic comparison purposes.

⁸ This parameter is used for construction planning purposes and to compare to the estimates in the EA Report.

Table 4 Total hires – Project Commencement to September 2015: Northern Manitoba Indigenous and northern Manitoba non-Indigenous

Measure	Keewatinohk Converter Station		Transmission Line Construction		Riel Converter Station		Bipole III Transmission Project Total	
	Hires	% of Total Project Hires	Hires	% of Total Project Hires	Hires	% of Total Project Hires	Hires	% of Total Project Hires
Northern Manitoba Indigenous	497	16%	402	13%	0	0%	899	30%
Northern Manitoba Non-Indigenous	33	1%	28	1%	0	0%	61	2%
Cumulative Total	1715	57%	1202	40%	109	4%	3026	100%

Note: Figures above are not additive.

Table 5 Total hires – Project Commencement to September 2015: Indigenous and non- Indigenous

Measure	Keewatinohk Converter Station		Transmission Line Construction		Riel Converter Station		Bipole III Transmission Project Total	
	Hires	% of Total Project Hires	Hires	% of Total Project Hires	Hires	% of Total Project Hires	Hires	% of Total Project Hires
Indigenous	760	25%	673	22%	11	0%	1444	48%
Non-Indigenous	955	32%	529	17%	98	3%	1582	52%
Cumulative Total	1715	57%	1202	40%	109	4%	3026	100%

Table 6 Total hires – Project Commencement to September 2015: Manitoba and non- Manitoba

Measure	Keewatinohk Converter Station		Transmission Line Construction		Riel Converter Station		Bipole III Transmission Project Total	
	Hires	% of Total Project Hires	Hires	% of Total Project Hires	Hires	% of Total Project Hires	Hires	% of Total Project Hires
Manitoba	1451	48%	1054	35%	104	3%	2609	86%
Non-Manitoba	264	9%	148	5%	5	0%	417	14%
Cumulative Total	1715	57%	1202	40%	109	4%	3026	100%

5.2.3 Employees

The cumulative total number of employees is less than the cumulative total number of hires because the same individual may have been hired more than once. For example, an individual may have moved to work on a different contract or moved to a different job classification to improve their position. To September 2015, a total of 2,283 employees were hired on the Project. A total of eighty-three percent of the total employees to date reside in Manitoba. See Tables 7-9 for the breakdown of total employees up to September 2015.

Table 7 Total employees – Project Commencement to September 2015: Northern Manitoba Indigenous and northern Manitoba non-Indigenous

Measure	Keewatinohk Converter Station		Transmission Line Construction		Riel Converter Station		Bipole III Transmission Project Total	
	Employees	% of Total Project Employees	Employees	% of Total Project Employees	Employees	% of Total Project Employees	Employees	% of Total Project Employees
Northern Manitoba Indigenous	332	15%	321	14%	0	0%	623	27%
Northern Manitoba Non-Indigenous	33	1%	21	1%	0	0%	54	2%
Cumulative Total	1311	57%	948	42%	109	5%	2283	100%

Note: Figures above are not additive. Some employees may work across multiple Project components.

Table 8 Total employees – Project Commencement to September 2015: Indigenous and non-Indigenous

Measure	Keewatinohk Converter Station		Transmission Line Construction		Riel Converter Station		Bipole III Transmission Project Total	
	Employees	% of Total Project Employees	Employees	% of Total Project Employees	Employees	% of Total Project Employees	Employees	% of Total Project Employees
Indigenous	522	23%	525	23%	11	0%	1017	45%
Non-Indigenous	789	35%	423	19%	98	4%	1266	55%
Cumulative Total	1311	57%	948	42%	109	5%	2283	100%

Note: Figures above are not additive. Some employees may work across multiple Project components.

Table 9 Total employees – Project Commencement to September 2015: Manitoba and non-Manitoba

Measure	Keewatinohk Converter Station		Transmission Line Construction		Riel Converter Station		Bipole III Transmission Project Total	
	Employees	% of Total Project Employees	Employees	% of Total Project Employees	Employees	% of Total Project Employees	Employees	% of Total Project Employees
Manitoba	1062	47%	811	36%	104	5%	1896	83%
Non-Manitoba	249	11%	137	6%	5	0%	387	17%
Cumulative Total	1311	57%	948	42%	109	5%	2283	100%

Note: Figures above are not additive. Some employees may work across multiple Project components.

The number of employees to date does not reflect the number of employees on-site at a given time. The number of employees on-site at any given time varies depending on the work in progress and the time of year. The actual number of employees on-site over the course of the year ultimately depends upon the work plans and schedules of the contractors for the various Project components. Between Project commencement and September 2015, the Project has employed eighty-eight employees who have worked on multiple Project components.

5.2.4 Employment duration

From the onset of the Project to the reporting period ending September 30, 2015, the average employment duration was 4.6 months. Data for the calculation includes both separated and active hires (hires that were still working on September 30, 2015). As of September 30, 2015, 389 hires were active. See Table 10 for a breakdown of employment duration.

Table 10 Breakdown of employment duration – Project Commencement to September 2015

Measure	Average Employment Duration (Months)			
	Keewatinohk Converter Station	Transmission Line Construction	Riel Converter Station	Bipole III Transmission Project Total
Indigenous	5.4	2.7	4.7	4.2
Non-Indigenous	5.8	2.8	3.6	4.8
Northern Manitoba Indigenous	5.3	2.6	0.0	4.2
Northern Manitoba Non-Indigenous	4.4	2.8	0.0	3.9

Measure	Average Employment Duration (Months)			
	Keewatinohk Converter Station	Transmission Line Construction	Riel Converter Station	Bipole III Transmission Project Total
Manitoba	5.4	2.8	3.8	4.4
Non-Manitoba	6.6	2.3	2.4	5.1
Total	5.6	2.7	3.7	4.6

Note: Figures above are not additive.

5.2.5 Type (job classifications) of work available

Total hires by job classification are provided in Table 5 below. In total there were twenty-seven job categories in which 3,026 workers were hired over the span of Project to September 2015. The top three combined categories as a percentage of total hires were equipment operators (26%), “other” (19%), and labourers (18%). For employee privacy and confidentiality reasons, the numbers of hires by residency cannot be disclosed, as the numbers are low for some of the classifications listed.

Table 11 Total hires by job classification – Project commencement to September 2015

Classification	Keewatinohk Converter Station		Transmission Line Construction		Riel Converter Station		Bipole III Transmission Project Total	
	Hires	% of Total Project Hires	Hires	% of Total Project Hires	Hires	% of Total Project Hires	Hires	% of Total Project Hires
Equipment Operators	227	8%	541	18%	5	0%	773	26%
Labourers	194	6%	332	11%	20	1%	546	18%
Carpenters	148	5%	9	0%	19	1%	176	6%
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers	130	4%	43	1%	0	0%	173	6%
Catering and Janitorial Staff	132	4%	37	1%	0	0%	169	6%
Office and Professional Employees	102	3%	18	1%	<5	0%	122	4%
Electrical Workers	86	3%	6	0%	9	0%	101	3%
Linemen and Associated Collector Line Trades	0	0%	82	3%	0	0%	82	3%
Plumbers and	76	3%	<5	0%	0	0%	78	3%

Classification	Keewatinohk Converter Station		Transmission Line Construction		Riel Converter Station		Bipole III Transmission Project Total	
	Hires	% of Total Project Hires	Hires	% of Total Project Hires	Hires	% of Total Project Hires	Hires	% of Total Project Hires
Pipefitters								
Iron Workers	54	2%	0	0%	5	0%	59	2%
Security Guards	45	1%	0	0%	0	0%	45	1%
Roofers	24	1%	0	0%	0	0%	24	1%
Insulator Workers	18	1%	0	0%	0	0%	18	1%
Floor Covering Installers	17	1%	0	0%	0	0%	17	1%
Crane Operators	7	0%	5	0%	0	0%	12	0%
Sheeters, Deckers and Cladders	11	0%	0	0%	0	0%	11	0%
Boilermakers	10	0%	0	0%	0	0%	10	0%
Sheet Metal Workers	8	0%	0	0%	0	0%	8	0%
Painters	7	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7	0%
Lathing and Drywall Workers	5	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	0%
Glass Workers	<5	0%	0	0%	0	0%	<5	0%
Cement Masons	0	0%	0	0%	<5	0%	<5	0%
Refrigeration Workers	<5	0%	0	0%	0	0%	<5	0%
Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen	<5	0%	0	0%	0	0%	<5	0%
Sprinkler System Installers	<5	0%	0	0%	0	0%	<5	0%
Elevator Constructors	<5	0%	0	0%	0	0%	<5	0%
Other ⁹ bookmark33	403	13%	127	4%	46	2%	576	19%
Cumulative Total Hires	1715	55%	1202	39%	109	4%	3026	100%

⁹ The "Other" category refers to hires in non-craft job classifications. This would include managerial and supervisory staff (both contractor and Manitoba Hydro), other Manitoba Hydro on-site staff and certain technical staff (engineers and technicians).

5.3 Business outcomes

Construction of the Project has resulted in business opportunities locally, regionally and throughout the province and Canada. Manitoba Hydro has policies in place to promote local businesses on its projects. For example, Manitoba Hydro’s Northern Purchasing Policy’s objective is to guide actions with the aim of promoting business, contract and employment opportunities for northern Indigenous people and northern Manitoba businesses on work within the Province of Manitoba’s Northern Affairs Boundary. The goal is to enhance business relationships with communities and assist them in building capacity and competitiveness of their businesses through involvement in Manitoba Hydro contracts.

Application of this policy ensures northern Indigenous and northern Manitoba businesses have the opportunity to participate in economic activities resulting from project construction. Manitoba Hydro has also entered into Direct Negotiated Contracts. Business outcomes are measured in terms of direct expenditures of the Project for goods and services.

Monitoring both direct and indirect business effects provides data on the success and effectiveness of efforts to enhance local business participation, as well as an indication of the general economic impact of the Project in nearby communities. Business outcomes are measured in terms of data on the direct expenditures of the Project for goods and services with a focus on Indigenous and northern spending and are reported on a cumulative basis.

5.3.1 Direct project expenditures

There was \$724.5 million spent on goods and services for the Project, from its’ inception to September 2015. The total construction phase expenditures reported in the EIS were estimated to be approximately \$2,115.2¹⁰ million. This reporting period represents approximately 34% of the total expenditures made during the construction phase of the Project. Tables 12-14 summarizes the breakdown of total Project purchases to September 2015.

Table 12 Direct purchases to September 2015: Northern Manitoba Indigenous and northern Manitoba non-Indigenous

Measure	Keewatinohk Converter Station		Transmission Line Construction		Riel Converter Station		Bipole III Transmission Project Total	
	\$ (Millions)	% of Total Project	\$ (Millions)	% of Total Project	\$ (Millions)	% of Total Project	\$ (Millions)	% of Total Project

¹⁰ Bipole III Transmission Project, Economic Impact Assessment Technical Report Manitoba Bureau of Statistics- November 2011

Measure	Keewatinohk Converter Station		Transmission Line Construction		Riel Converter Station		Bipole III Transmission Project Total	
	\$(Millions)	% of Total Project	\$(Millions)	% of Total Project	\$(Millions)	% of Total Project	\$(Millions)	% of Total Project
Northern Manitoba Indigenous	\$ 17.8	2%	\$ 108.5	15%	\$ -	0%	\$ 126.3	17%
Northern Manitoba Non-Indigenous	\$ 3.9	1%	\$ 3.3	0%	\$ -	0%	\$ 7.2	1%
Total	\$ 373.8	52%	\$ 245.3	34%	\$ 105.4	15%	\$ 724.5	100%

Note: Figures above are not additive.

Table 13 Direct purchases to September 2015: Indigenous and non-Indigenous

Measure	Keewatinohk Converter Station		Transmission Line Construction		Riel Converter Station		Bipole III Transmission Project Total	
	\$(Millions)	% of Total Project	\$(Millions)	% of Total Project	\$(Millions)	% of Total Project	\$(Millions)	% of Total Project
Indigenous	\$ 18.8	3%	\$ 135.7	19%	\$ 0.0	0%	\$ 154.5	21%
Non-Indigenous	\$ 355.0	49%	\$ 109.5	15%	\$ 105.4	15%	\$ 569.9	79%
Total	\$ 373.8	52%	\$ 245.3	34%	\$ 105.4	15%	\$ 724.5	100%

Note: Figures above are not additive.

Table 14 Direct purchases to September 2015: Manitoba and non-Manitoba

Measure	Keewatinohk Converter Station		Transmission Line Construction		Riel Converter Station		Bipole III Transmission Project Total	
	\$(Millions)	% of Total Project	\$(Millions)	% of Total Project	\$(Millions)	% of Total Project	\$(Millions)	% of Total Project
Manitoba	\$ 246.5	34%	\$ 193.7	27%	\$ 52.3	7%	\$ 492.5	68%
Non-Manitoba	\$ 127.3	18%	\$ 51.6	7%	\$ 53.1	7%	\$ 232.0	32%
Total	\$ 373.8	52%	\$ 245.3	34%	\$ 105.4	15%	\$ 724.5	100%

Note: Figures above are not additive.

5.4 Labour income and tax revenue

Labour income is an important indicator of direct economic impact of a project. Income levels also affect the general standard of living of individuals and families by influencing the acquisition of basic human needs including housing, food and clothing. Consequently, monitoring income levels can provide a general indication of a project’s contribution to overall standard of living. The estimate of labour income reflects the direct income of wages and salaries associated with direct person-years of employment.

Regarding taxation, direct taxes paid reflect incremental revenue sources generated for governments as a result of a project. The incremental revenues, in turn, contribute to societal programs and general well-being. The following parameters are monitored during the construction phase:

- Labour income – direct income earned by workers from employment on the Project
- Taxes paid
 - Provincial sales tax
 - Payroll tax
 - Corporate capital tax
 - Fuel tax

The EIS estimated the entire project construction expenditure would contribute \$482.3 million in labour income, \$352.4 million in tax revenue to Manitoba, \$721.3 million in labour income and \$489.1 million in tax revenue to all of Canada.

5.4.1 Labour income

The estimate of labour income reflects the direct income earned by workers from employment on the Project. It is the sum of wages and salaries associated with direct person years of employment¹¹. Total cumulative labour income earned is approximately \$85.3 million up to September 2015. Tables 15-17 lists the breakdown of cumulative labour income earned on the Project.

Table 15 Project labour income to September 2015: Northern Manitoba Indigenous and northern Manitoba non-Indigenous

Measure	Keewatinohk Converter Station		Transmission Line Construction		Riel Converter Station		Bipole III Transmission Project Total	
	Labour Income (Millions)	% of Project	Labour Income (Millions)	% of Project	Labour Income (Millions)	% of Project	Labour Income (Millions)	% of Project
Northern Manitoba	12.3	14%	4.4	5%	0.0	0%	16.7	20%

¹¹ Labour income is calculated based on information provided by contractors and Manitoba Hydro.

Measure	Keewatinohk Converter Station		Transmission Line Construction		Riel Converter Station		Bipole III Transmission Project Total	
	Labour Income (Million s)	% of Project	Labour Income (Million s)	% of Project	Labour Income (Million s)	% of Project	Labour Income (Million s)	% of Project
Indigenous								
Northern Manitoba Non-Indigenous	1.5	2%	1.2	1%	0.0	0%	2.7	3%
Total	56.9	67%	27.1	32%	1.3	2%	85.2	100%

Note: Figures above are not additive.

Table 16 Project labour income to September 2015: Indigenous and non-Indigenous

Measure	Keewatinohk Converter Station		Transmission Line Construction		Riel Converter Station		Bipole III Transmission Project Total	
	Labour Income (Million s)	% of Project	Labour Income (Million s)	% of Project	Labour Income (Million s)	% of Project	Labour Income (Million s)	% of Project
Indigenous	18.7	22%	9.1	11%	0.1	0%	27.9	33%
Non-Indigenous	37.5	44%	18.0	21%	1.2	1%	56.7	67%
Total	56.9	67%	27.1	32%	1.3	2%	85.2	100%

Note: Figures above are not additive.

Table 17 Project labour income to September 2015: Manitoba and non-Manitoba

Measure	Keewatinohk Converter Station		Transmission Line Construction		Riel Converter Station		Bipole III Transmission Project Total	
	Labour Income (Million s)	% of Project	Labour Income (Million s)	% of Project	Labour Income (Million s)	% of Project	Labour Income (Million s)	% of Project
Manitoba	44.0	52%	24.5	29%	1.3	2%	69.8	82%
Non-Manitoba	12.9	15%	2.5	3%	0.0	0%	15.4	18%
Total	56.9	67%	27.1	32%	1.3	2%	85.2	100%

Note: Figures above are not additive.

5.4.2 Taxes

The Project also contributed to federal and provincial government revenues, including payroll tax, personal income tax, capital tax, fuel tax and provincial sales tax. Not all of these taxes are payable by the Project;

however, they are generated as a result of the work undertaken. The estimate provided here does not include taxes received by the local or municipal government, or taxes associated with indirect or induced employment.

The estimated cumulative total tax impact to September 2015 is \$76.1 million. The estimate includes \$1.8 million in payroll taxes¹², \$22.1 million in personal income taxes¹³, \$7.0 million in capital tax, \$2.6 million in fuel tax¹⁴ and \$42.6 million in provincial sales tax¹⁵.

¹² Health and Post-secondary Education Tax is calculated as 2.15 percent of the estimated labour income of \$85.3 million.

¹³ Personal income taxes are paid by individual employees to the federal and provincial governments. Each individual's personal tax situation (and therefore taxes payable) will vary. However, this estimate is based on a range of reasonable assumptions.

¹⁴ The fuel tax estimate is based on provincial taxes of 14 cents/litre for both diesel and gasoline and federal taxes of 4 cents/litre for diesel fuel and 10 cents/litre for gasoline; provincial taxes of 3.0 cents/litre for propane fuel; provincial and federal taxes of 3.2 cents/litre and 4.0 cents/litre, respectively, for aviation fuel.

¹⁵ PST is based on estimates of taxes paid directly by the project and PST on materials provided by suppliers under real property contracts.

6 Community services

Community-based services (e.g., emergency, health and social services) have the potential to be impacted in communities in close proximity to various components of the Project. Such effects are more likely to occur for the KCS than for the Bipole III Transmission Line, given the differences in workforce magnitude and the use of mobile construction camps for the transmission line. Monitoring the extent of the Project's construction effects on community services in the Gillam area forms an important component of the Bipole III SEMP.

Information related to Project impacts is being sought, in part, through a Worker Interaction Subcommittee (WIS) that has been established by Manitoba Hydro. The WIS is part of a corporate-wide initiative intended to address anticipated increases in the Gillam area workforce resulting from several Manitoba Hydro projects being constructed in the area in an overlapping timeframe, as well as from other Manitoba Hydro-related work in the area.

WIS members during 2014-15 included Manitoba Hydro, Fox Lake Cree Nation, the Town of Gillam, the RCMP (Gillam Detachment), the Gillam Hospital, and the Gillam School. Other stakeholder members may be identified by the WIS on an as needed basis.

From October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015, the WIS met three times (December 11, 2014; June 23, 2015; and September 17, 2015). During the period, the WIS developed and refined plans and processes for monitoring and considering areas of community interest regarding potential Project impacts. This included the development of an ongoing reporting and tracking process for specific community concerns and incidents identified by or to its members.

Through these mechanisms, as well as WIS meetings and ongoing communications between members, the WIS discussed service and infrastructure-related matters in area such as local road conditions (e.g. PR 280 and Butnau Road) and Gillam facility use (e.g., the airport and fitness centre). In addition, the WIS considered information and data provided by the Gillam Hospital and the Gillam RCMP related to demands for health services (e.g., Gillam hospital worker visits) and policing (e.g., RCMP calls) over the period.

Manitoba Hydro activities during the period with relevance to matters discussed by the WIS included various transportation and traffic safety-related measures; the parking of Keewatinohk shuttles in designated areas at the airport to reduce impacts on other users; and provision of a fact sheet developed by the Gillam Hospital (regarding hospital facilities, medical staff availability, and related hours) to contractors for communication to workers.

Given privacy requirements in data collection, as well as the various developments currently taking place in the area, it was not always possible over the period to link demand for services (e.g., health and policing services) specifically to a particular project. In addition, due to the sensitive nature of the topics addressed, specific data gathered by the WIS will remain confidential. However, Manitoba Hydro will continue to use the information

Bipole III socio-economic monitoring program for construction

provided by community and service providers' representatives on the WIS to assist in identifying areas in which the Corporation may take adaptive measures to reduce Project impacts.

Additional information on the WIS is provided under Section 8.1.1 Public safety - worker interaction

7 Resource use

7.1 Trapper education

The furbearer and trapline monitoring program¹⁶ focuses on commercial trappers who are trapping on active registered traplines (RTL) that are set aside by Manitoba Sustainable Development as Community/Youth RTLs. The main purpose of the program is to help Manitoba Hydro and local communities better understand the impacts of transmission facilities on furbearer behaviour and trapper success. This program is based on the Wuskwatim Transmission Line Furbearer Pilot Project.

Manitoba Hydro has potentially six community RTLs to work with (e.g., Fox Lake Cree Nation, Tataskweyak Cree Nation, Thicket Portage, Wabowden, Cormorant and Opaskwayak Cree Nation). The initial part of the program is to conduct a trapper training workshop with the participating Community/Youth RTLs. Manitoba Hydro will continue to work with communities after the training program to establish a three-year trapping program on the Community/Youth RTLs involving both elders and youth. Other project deliverables will include documentation of project meetings and other communications, trapper/community involvement summaries, project mapping, trapper diaries, program results and reports.

To date, there have been two trapper education courses conducted in both Fox Lake Cree Nation and Tataskweyak Cree Nation in preparation for commencing the trapping program. This involved approximately ten youth from each community who participated in a course that was conducted by the Manitoba Trappers Association. The participants learned about the different trap types, trapping regulations and fur preparation. In the evening, there was also an opportunity for elders from each community to educate the participants about traditional harvesting techniques. Each participant wrote the provincial exam and received a certificate allowing them to purchase a trappers licence.

There also have been two kick-off meetings with Opaskwayak Cree Nation and Thicket Portage. The Opaskwayak Cree Nation trapping program will be facilitated through an existing school program and involves twelve youth that are currently participating in the Environmental Studies curriculum; students have received the trapping presentation as well as the trapping supply kit. The Thicket Portage trapping program has yet to select a community coordinator and a trapping education course for the youth involved. Manitoba Hydro will continue to work with Thicket Portage to initiate the program.

¹⁶ This program is based on the Wuskwatim Transmission Line Furbearer Pilot Project

8 Personal, and community well-being

Personal, family and community life can be affected by a variety of Project-related effects (e.g., physical changes to the land; noise and nuisance effects during construction). The experience of such effects will vary for individuals, families and communities as a whole.

One potential Project-related issue identified in the EIS is related to public safety and the interaction of workers with community members in Gillam and the surrounding area.

8.1.1 Public safety - worker interaction

Construction of the KCS and associated facilities requires a sizeable workforce drawn from a wide geographic area. Neighbouring communities have identified concerns regarding potential adverse effects of increased numbers of construction workers in the area.

Manitoba Hydro has established the WIS to serve as a forum for information sharing and communication related to anticipated increases in the Gillam area workforce (additional information is provided under Section 6 Community services). These increases are expected to result from several Manitoba Hydro projects being constructed in the area in an overlapping timeframe, as well as from other Manitoba Hydro-related work in the area. WIS communications are intended to provide for early identification of potential issues, prevention of issues to the extent possible, and identification of ways and means to work cooperatively to address issues as they arise.

During the period of October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015, the WIS considered public safety and worker interaction-related matters in areas such as traffic safety, behaviour of non-local persons at community facilities, and cultural awareness training for short-term contractors. Due to the sensitive nature of the topics addressed, specific information gathered by the WIS will remain confidential.

Manitoba Hydro activities during the period with relevance to matters discussed by the WIS included communication with contractors regarding workers' behaviour in public; working with Fox Lake Cree Nation to implement cultural awareness training for short-term contractors; and various traffic safety-related measures.

8.2 Transportation

8.2.1 Road traffic

A commitment in the Bipole III EIS was to conduct transportation monitoring in the vicinity of northern Project infrastructure. Traffic counters were to be installed during this reporting period; however, upgrades to PR 280 required an alternate approach and trail cameras were used. The locations of the traffic counters are north of PR 290 prior to any major construction access and south of PR 290. See Figure 1 for trail camera locations and Photo 1 for an example of the installed trail cameras.

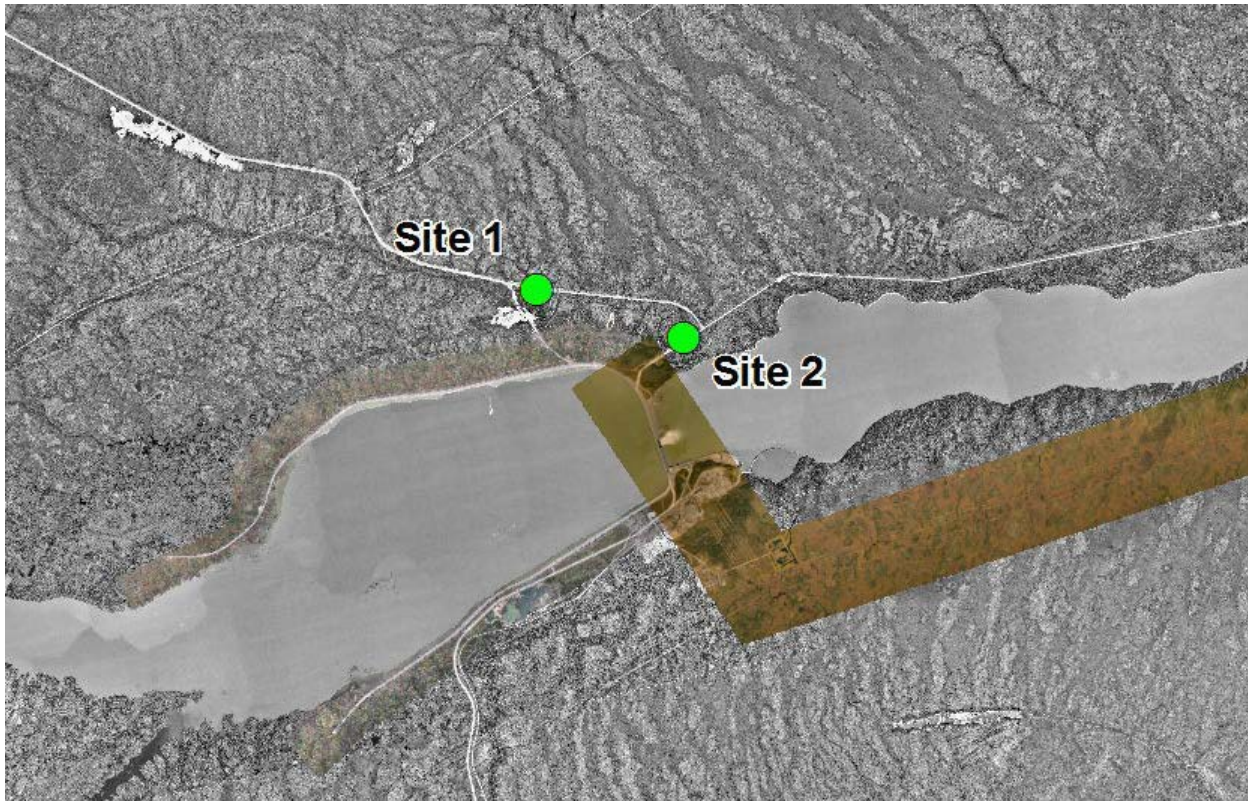


Figure 8-A Location of trail cameras

Both sites #1 and #2 were deployed on February 10, 2015. The final retrieval date for site #1 was on September 9, 2015, and for site #2 on October 12, 2015. While traffic volume data was collected during this period, the data was not robust enough to facilitate analysis and present results. Permanent traffic counters have since been installed and that data will be presented during the next reporting period.

In addition to traffic volumes, gate records at KCS are also collected and reported. Data collection for the KCS work site is through a Direct Negotiated Contract signed with the Fox & Sodexo Joint Venture Company. Security staff at the control/security gate monitor the movement of traffic to and from the Project site at all hours of operation. Table 18 provides a summary of traffic coming to and from the Project site.



Figure 8-B Installed trail camera

The table presents the total number of vehicles passing through the security gate in a month, as well as the average number of vehicles passing through the security gate in a day for each month in the reporting period. On average 76 vehicles per day used the road during the reporting period beginning October 1, 2014 to September 31, 2015.

Table 18 Security gate counts at Keewatinohk Converter Station, October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015

Period	Gate Count Total	Daily Average
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Bipole III socio-economic monitoring program for construction

Period		Gate Count Total	Daily Average
Previous Reporting Period*		33,088	123
2014			
	October	2,899	94
	November	1,743	58
	December	1,255	40
2015			
	January	2,178	70
	February	2,993	107
	March	2,672	86
	April	2,963	99
	May	1,599	52
	June	2,287	76
	July	2,473	80
	August	2,366	76
	September	2,510	84
	Total	27,938	76

* Gate record keeping began January 6th, 2014 Source: Manitoba Hydro gate records

Note: Vehicles by month, with daily average

9 Cultural and heritage monitoring

For the environmental assessment of cultural and heritage resources, Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge (ATK) played an important role in identifying areas of potential cultural and heritage concern for the Project. Various methods and sources of information provided identification of areas of high heritage potential, known as heritage Environmentally Sensitive Sites (ESS). Locations included water crossings, level, well-drained terrain and proximity to known archaeological sites. As noted in the Effects Assessment chapter in the EIS, construction activities such as excavation and clearing can cause changes to the physical environment, which could potentially indirectly affect culture.

ATK assisted in providing the cultural context to these heritage ESS locations, some of which were not able to be investigated prior to filing the EIS but were investigated during the monitoring of clearing and construction activities. A brief description is provided below of the heritage ESS locations, monitoring that has taken place to date, efficacy of mitigation, future commitments and adaptive management measures that have occurred. The following section will also provide examples of areas of interest along the final preferred route for Bipole III identified by archaeological methods and ATK information. For further information, please see Bipole III – Culture and Heritage Resources – 8.3.6 of Bipole III Effects Assessment and Mitigation.

9.1 Cultural and Heritage Resources Protection Plan

A Cultural and Heritage Resources Protection Plan (CHRPP) was developed for the Project. The role of the CHRPP in the Environmental Protection Program is to describe processes and protocols with communities to allow Manitoba Hydro to safeguard cultural and heritage resources and appropriately handle human remains or cultural and heritage resources discovered or disturbed during the construction of the Project. Recorded cultural and heritage resources and their protection measures have been incorporated into the applicable Construction Environmental Protection Plans. The Operations and Maintenance Environmental Protection Plans will also include protection measures to be used for the ongoing protection of cultural and heritage resources during operations.

Heritage Resources training has occurred every year since 2014 to familiarize Environmental Monitors, Community Liaisons, Construction Supervisors, and Contractors with protocols related to the CHRPP. This training provides a detailed description of methods and key actions to ensure the safeguarding and appropriate handling of human remains or cultural and heritage resources if discovered through construction of the Project. Examples of heritage or cultural resources are also presented which illustrate artifacts, features, or evidence of cultural practices (e.g., prayer ribbons hanging in trees) that may be found in the Project area. The presentation also provides an overview of governing legislation protecting heritage resources, as well as status and results of the ongoing heritage monitoring program.

9.1.1 Keewatinohk Converter Station

Two archaeological sites were identified within the proposed Project Site/Footprint of the KCS during a Heritage Resource Impact Assessment (HRIA). Site one is situated immediately south of the KCS. The site contained a possible Palaeo-Inuit occupation and three possible burial features. Site two is located on the north side of the KCS. It consists of three possible tent rings. Currently, both sites are protected by permanent chain link fencing.

In July 2014, follow-up monitoring occurred at the two sites, which included a pedestrian survey and GPS documentation of exposed artifacts or any stone features identified. The site assessment included the Project Archaeologist, Fox Lake Cree Nation community members and others.

At site one, the archaeological survey team surveyed the area within the protective fencing using a pedestrian survey to visually inspect the ground surface for exposed heritage resources. Controlled artifact collection and recording of possible stone features using handheld GPS units was carried out. The majority of the heritage resources have been collected through previous investigations that have occurred at this site. The permanent fencing will ensure on-going protection during the construction and operation of the Project. Re-vegetation is providing additional natural protection. Consequently, there are no further recommended mitigation measures for this site.

At the second site the archaeological survey focused on the area within the protective fencing. The monitoring also examined the location of an area of snow removal that had occurred the previous winter of 2013/2014 and determined there were no impacts to heritage resources. The team traversed the area using a pedestrian survey to visually inspect the ground surface for exposed heritage resources.

Artifact collection and recording of possible stone features using handheld GPS units was also carried out. Of special note is the account from a Fox Lake Cree Nation Elder who indicated that the area has spiritual significance and that caution and respectful work practices should occur at this site. The majority of the heritage resources have been collected through the various investigations that have previously occurred at this site. The permanent fencing will ensure on-going protection of the existing stone features during the construction and operation of the Project. Re-vegetation is providing additional natural protection. Consequently, there are no recommended further mitigation measures for this site.

9.1.2 Cormorant Bottleneck

In the Cormorant area, a petroform is situated within 16 m of the centre line of the final preferred route for the Bipole III HVDC transmission line. The site was discovered during HRIA archaeological investigations for the Wuskwatim Transmission Project in 2002. The petroform is located approximately 50 m east of the existing Herblet Lake to Rall's Island 230 kV transmission line rights-of-way (ROW) and within the Bipole III ROW. Temporary signage was established adjacent to the site.

The Cormorant Petroform site was mitigated through avoidance and the establishment of a series of snow fence buffers in February 2014 with openings to allow for wildlife passage. Prescribed mitigation measures included

tree removal by hand-clearing or reaching a feller buncher arm into the buffered area. The trees to which the fencing had been attached were to be cut off at a four-foot height and left in place. The site was revisited during the August 2014 summer field survey to ensure mitigative actions were implemented and successful. During the summer field survey, there was evidence that disturbance to the petroform rocks had occurred at some time in the recent past as a number of rocks had been overturned, likely by animals in pursuit of bugs and fungus. Snow fencing was still in place protecting the petroform. A permanent fence is to be installed to provide ongoing protection.

9.1.3 Red Deer River Bottleneck

The Red Deer River Bottleneck had limited investigations prior to EIS filing due to accessibility issues and high-water levels. The Red Deer River was noted by at least five communities as being of historic interest, noting that human remains have been found along this river historically. The Red Deer River is an important waterway historically and was one of the first waterways explored by Henry Kelsey in the 1690s. Currently the river is used as a transportation route for fishing and recreation. As a result of the ATK, monitoring was proposed post-EIS filing to determine appropriate mitigation measures.

Recommended mitigation for the Red Deer River crossing included having Environmental Monitors on-site during tree clearing and tower footing excavation within 100 metres of the waterway and undertaking field assessments of the cleared line and tower locations by the Project Archaeologist prior to or in conjunction with tower footing excavation. As of 2016, the Red Deer River had not been cleared on the south side of the crossing. An investigation will occur post-clearing.

9.1.4 Assiniboine River Crossing

The Assiniboine River Crossing was identified by Long Plain, Dakota Tipi, Swan Lake and Dakota Plain First Nations as an area of concern. The famous Yellow Quill Trail crosses the river nearby. Yellow Quill was the first Chief of these First Nations and was signatory to Treaty 1. As noted in the EIS, Swan Lake First Nation has completed some heritage field work, but the area would require detailed survey by the Project Archaeologist working with the Swan Lake First Nation archaeologist prior to construction.

Both banks of the Assiniboine River Crossing were assessed during the 2015 field survey as well a post-clearing impact assessment was undertaken of the southern crossing at the request of Swan Lake First Nation. The Assiniboine River crossing was examined in partnership with a representative from Swan Lake First Nation, Manitoba Hydro and the Project Archaeologist due to the presence of a number of archaeological sites in the area. Adjustments to the northern alignment of the transmission line ROW resulted in the avoidance of one heritage ESS site from the ROW. The remaining six registered archaeological sites were revisited and tested with negative results, indicating that these sites were small, isolated finds and no further mitigation was required. Overall, 13 areas were investigated and did not result in the discovery of heritage resources. The northern crossing will still require a post-clearing assessment and monitoring of tower locations on either side of the

Assiniboine River by a professional archaeologist.

9.1.5 Plant Species Important to Indigenous Peoples

As noted in the Biophysical Monitoring and Mitigation Report (2014), during the environmental assessment and approval process for the Project, a number of plant species were identified for protection based on their importance to Indigenous people who gather them for food, medicinal and traditional purposes. The Cowan blueberry site was the focus of monitoring in 2014 as it was identified by many people as a highly valued local resource. Three community members from Pine Creek First Nation and two community members from Camperville joined the survey team in July 2014 to see and participate in the investigation of the Cowan site. Ten sites were investigated with side-by-side paired surveys conducted on the future location of the Bipole III ROW. Two species of blueberry plants were observed during the surveys: velvetleaf blueberry and low sweet blueberry. Blueberry plants were more commonly observed in areas with deciduous tall shrub cover. Species richness, cover and diversity were not significantly different between the paired sites. Blueberry occurrence was similar on-ROW and off-ROW sites. Manitoba Hydro is planning follow-up visits with community members post-clearing and as the ROW re-vegetates.

9.2 Liaising with communities

Many mitigation measures relating to culture focused on continuous dialogue and involvement of local communities to ensure any matters relating to heritage and culture are addressed in an appropriate manner. Some of the activities that communities have been involved in since construction are outlined below.

9.2.1 Wabowden

Wabowden community members participated in ground transect surveys during the winter as part of mammal monitoring along with consultants. Community members snow shod transects up to one kilometer off the ROW and noted animal track observations to determine the presence and extent of furbearer activity both on and off the ROW.

9.2.2 Opaskwayak Cree Nation

An Opaskwayak Cree Nation community member participated in camera deployment and maintenance for access monitoring for the Project. In addition to the above, a traditional use survey with Opaskwayak Cree Nation Natural Resource Council also occurred as well as a field tour to determine the efficacy of ROW clearing prescriptions.

9.2.3 Pine Creek, Duck Bay and Camperville

As noted in the previous section, Pine Creek, Duck Bay and Camperville community members participated in vegetation monitoring related to blueberry abundance in areas of importance to the communities.

Survey plots on and off the ROW were investigated to determine blueberry abundance and the impact of ROW

clearing.

9.2.4 Swan Lake First Nation

Members of Swan Lake First Nation participated in heritage resource monitoring activities in S1 and S2 construction segments. Community members did shovel testing, ground surveys and artifact collection.

In addition to the above activities, Manitoba Hydro is committed to engaging community-based expertise during the construction of the Project and has developed two positions for communities to ensure on-going dialogue and capacity building activities – Environmental Monitors and Community Liaisons. There are currently ten communities that have Environmental Monitors and/or Community Liaisons.

Primary activities for the Environmental Monitors include contributing to the implementation and reporting of the Environmental Monitoring Program and contributing ATK to the Environmental Monitoring Program.

For the Community Liaisons, key activities and responsibilities include:

- Providing traditional knowledge of the area and Indigenous perspective and cultural awareness to the project site;
- Participating in site safety meetings as required including daily tailboard / job planning meetings;
- Being familiar with, and adhering to, Manitoba Hydro's Life Saving Rules, Safe Work Procedures, and all other regulations, approved practices and procedures;
- Making regular reports to the community, Manitoba Hydro Construction Supervisor and Chief and Council regarding inspection and monitoring activities, construction schedules, community interests and concerns;
- Sharing Project information and community concerns with Environmental Monitors;
- Assisting in making recommendations for improving mitigation measures; and
- Providing local knowledge about project area to facilitate construction (e.g., identifying creeks that freeze over, access trails, contact information, timing and type of use by resource users, and community values).

Examples of activities undertaken by some of the Community Liaisons and Environmental Monitors during construction to date are:

- Reviewing sensitive Caribou areas with Natural Resource Officers;
- Observing construction activities (e.g., clearing, tower and anchor installations);
- Observing wildlife;
- Participating in daily construction tailboard meetings;
- Flagging sensitive sites (including heritage and cultural sites of importance); and
- Reviewing buffer zones.

10 Mitigation

A number of measures were prescribed to mitigate SE effects and address local concerns. Below are some examples of mitigation measures implemented to mitigate effects:

- WIS meetings provided an opportunity to share information related to the increased workforce in the Gillam area as a result of Manitoba Hydro projects and activities, as well as to identify and work cooperatively to address related issues;
- Cultural Awareness training was provided for workers;
- A regular air transportation charter service was implemented to accommodate the KCS workforce to ensure that scheduled flights were still available for local residents. There is also a shuttle service to transport workers to and from the airport;
- Prior to construction activities, registered trapline holders were notified as to the schedule for construction activities;
- Subject to detailed engineering analysis, tower location (i.e., tower spotting) is being used to reduce potential negative effects where feasible; and
- Agencies responsible for infrastructure crossed by the transmission line have been consulted.

11 Summary

Initial results of the monitoring program have begun to establish information to evaluate long-term changes or trends. Monitoring results have been reviewed and as additional data is collected, it will be used to develop appropriate responses consistent with an adaptive management approach to facilitate environmental protection throughout the implementation of the Project.

Appendix A: Final preferred route

